FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1845. [NO. 1456.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY.

BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

FRESH *Spring Goods.*

THE Subscriber has received his SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, embracing his *usual variety* of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c.,

Which he is disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for *Cash* or good notes.

E. J. LILLY.

April 22, 1845. 55-8w

JOHNSTON'S Agricultural Chemistry; Chemistry in its application to Agriculture and Physiology, by Liebig; Barnes' Notes on the Gospel; with a variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, just received and for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE.

April 21, 1845.

Notice.

THE firm of STUART & McGARY having been dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims or being indebted to the concern, are requested to call as soon as possible at their old stand, and make settlement with

W. L. McGARY.

April 22, 1845. 55-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the new Brick Store, (on the North side of Hay street, adjoining the Store of Messrs. C. T. Haigh & Son,) an entirely

New Stock of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of blue, wood-dyed black, and invisible green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; Merino ditto; Summer Cloths; Drap-de-te; Gambroons; Kentucky Jeans; Georgia Nankins; Brown Linens and Drillings; Irish Linen; a large and handsome assortment of Prints; Printed Muslins and Lawns; Balzorines; Lupinas; Victorias; black and figured Silks; Bishop Lawns; Jaconet, Swiss, Plaid, and Book Muslins; Fancy Silk Shawls and Points; Silk and Kid Gloves; Cotton and Silk Hose; Gymps and Gymp Cords; Cords and Tassels; Cap and Bonnet Ribbons; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Bed Ticks; Stocks and Cravats; Linen Bosoms and Collars.

Also, a good assortment of Fur, Wool, and Palm Leaf HATS; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas; Parasols and Shades; Shoes, Buttons and Combs, &c.

These Goods were selected with great care by the Subscriber, and are offered at Wholesale and Retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual dealers. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the Stock.

HENRY LILLY.

Fayetteville, April 15, 1845. 54-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia in part, the following

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS:

Cambrics, Muslins, plaid Silks, Lawns, Irish and Bro. Linens, Shirtings and Sheetings, white and brown Hose and ¼ Hose, purple, black and fancy colored Victoria Prints, Gambroons, Nankins, Marseilles, Silk and black Satin Vestings, fine, plain, and fig'd Silk Cravats, Suspenders, superior Needles and Pins, black, blue, green, and invisible green Cloths, plain and fancy seasonable Cassimeres, fashionable Hats, Shoes and Bonnets, some very fine.

50 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira and Java,
8 hhds. St. Croix, P. Rico and N. O. Sugars.
10 do. Molasses,
300 sacks Salt,
5 tons Swedes Iron, &c. &c.

Together with HARDWARE, CUTLERY and CROCKERY; with fine LIQUORS and WINES, of every description.

We are confident that the qualities of the Goods will please, and are determined that the prices shall be satisfactory to those who call.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

April 15, 1845. 54tf

FOR SALE.

3 GOOD MULES. Inquire of

JAMES S. GRANT.

1st door East of Mr. Hale's Bookstore.

April 16, 1845. 54-tf

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Monday the 5th day of May, proximo.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

54-3w]

Bank of Cape Fear,
WILMINGTON, April 8, 1845.

THIS Bank has declared a dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year ending the 30th inst., and the same will be payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on or after Monday the 5th day of May.

THOS. H. WRIGHT, *Cashier.*

54-3w]

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.

February 25, 1845. 47-tf

Books, Music, Quills, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, Alexander's Bible Dictionary; D'Aubigne's Reformation; Pilgrim's Progress, fine copy; Etiquette for Ladies; Ditto for Gentlemen; Beckford's Physiology; cheap Quills; a small lot of new Music; School Books, Blank Books, &c.

E. J. HALE.

Jan'y 14.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batriste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 192 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, and a large assortment of Prints, Balzorines and Silks, very handsome; Bombazines and Alpacas; rich Cameleon Shawls; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts of all qualities; Gentlemen's Satin Scarfs and Cravats; Silk and Marseilles Vesting; Drap-de-te, Gambroons and Linen; Silk Hose and half Hose; Silk Handkerchiefs; superior Needles and Pins; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; Straw, Florence and Lawn Bonnets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats; also fashionable Beaver Hats.

Also, 3000 pairs Shoes & Boots,

assorted; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention. As the above Goods were purchased at reduced prices, we will sell very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine our Goods and prices.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

March 24, 1845. 51-6w

New Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of new and fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as Cobaltines, Organdies, Charlatines, and Barages; black, colored, figured and Satin stripe Balzorines; Paris blue Chine ditto, and a variety of other new styles. Also, super blue-black and black Bombazines, De-lains and Alpacas; Printed and Lace Stripe Lawns; Muslins and Jaconets, &c.

For Gentlemen—Cassimeres; Drap-d-Ete; Linen Drillings and Gambroons; Vestings; Neck Handkerchiefs, and superfine Satin Scarfs.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and colored Gloves, (prime article;) white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts; Linen and Cotton ditto; Ladies' fine plain and hem-stitch Handkerchiefs, (Thread Cambric;) together with Straw Goods of all descriptions; Napolitan, Lace and Hair Bonnets, (latest Spring fashion;) Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, of the finest kind; fine Baskets; Silk Cravats and Points; and a variety of other Goods not mentioned. Call soon and see, as the above Goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. ☞ North East corner of Market Square.

March 31, 1845. 52-6w

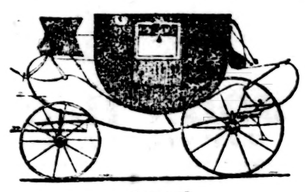
Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above articles, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 18, 1845. 50tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,

HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 18, 1844.

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES;
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.

March 4, 1845. 48tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this invaluable Medicine for Worms, just received and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 28, 1844.

BISHOP IVES'S SERMONS.

"THE APOSTLES' DOCTRINE AND FELLOWSHIP," five Sermons preached in this Diocese last Spring, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

To Southern Physicians.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson's PRACTICE, a new work, by the distinguished Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, at Charleston. 2 vols. Price $6.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 14.

LAFAYETTE LIVERY STABLES.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

Agent of the Lafayette Livery Stables,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has a supply of excellent Saddle and Harness Horses to HIRE; also two Sulkeys, one Buggy, and will in a few days have two more splendid Buggies to hire, on the following terms:—

For Horse, per day,	$1 00
Buggy, " "	75
Sulkey, " "	50
Horse and Buggy, (or Sulkey,)	1 50

Horses will be boarded on the following terms:—

Board, per day,	$0 50
" " week,	3 00
" " month,	10 00
" " year,	125 00

A two horse Carriage kept for the accommodation of those who may want passage to any place off of the regular Stage lines.

The Subscriber's experience in the above business, together with his complete stock of Horses and Vehicles, will enable him to give full satisfaction to all his patrons.

Orders for Horses and Conveyances will be attended to, if left at the Lafayette Hotel.

T. J. MIMS, *Ag't.*

April 8, 1845. 53tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.

Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.

Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, (the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.

Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.

Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.

Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of

E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.—*In Equity.*

Erasmus Love, *vs.* Richmond Love, Executor of William Love, dec'd; Walter F. Leak and Mary his wife; William L. Cole, and Ann Jennings.

ORIGINAL BILL.

THIS cause having been transmitted to the Supreme Court, by consent of parties, for trial, and the said Court having ordered, adjudged and decreed that all the parties, at such time as the Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County shall appoint, shall have all the Slaves which may be in their possession or under their control, of the original stock or the issue of such original stock, as was bequeathed by William Love, Sen., dec'd, to his widow for life, &c., (except the Slaves divided in 1811, with their issue,) before the said Clerk and Master, at the Court House in Rockingham, and that the said Clerk and Master do divide the said Slaves, &c., and that the parties shall account before him for the hires and profits of the said Slaves since the death of Mary Love, deceased, by them respectively had and received.

The said parties are hereby notified to have the said Slaves, with their increase, before the said Clerk and Master of Richmond county, for such division and to account for the hires and profits of the same as aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on Monday the 2d day of June next.

Witness, John W. Cameron, Clerk and Master in Equity for Richmond County, at Office in Rockingham, the third Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

53-6w] JOHN W. CAMERON, *C. M. E.*

POETRY.

THE SABBATH BELL.

BY JOHN BIRD.

The Sabbath-bell!—how sweetly breathes
O'er hill and dale that hallowed sound,
When Spring her first bright chaplet wreathes
The cotter's humble porch around;
And glistening meads of vernal green,
The blossomed bough, the spiral corn,
Smile o'er the brook that flows between,
As shadowing forth a fairer morn.

The Sabbath bell:—'tis stillness all,
Save where the lamb's unconscious bleat,
Or the lone wood-dove's plaintive call,
Are mingling with its cadence sweet:
Save where the lark on soaring wing
At heaven's gate pours her matin-song;
Oh! thus shall feathered warbler sing,
Nor man the grateful strain prolong?

The Sabbath-bell!—how soothing flow
Those greetings to the peasant's breast!
Who knows not labor ne'er can know
The blessed calm that sweetens rest!
The day-spring of his pilgrimage,
Who, freed awhile from earthly care,
Turns meekly to a heaven taught page,
And reads his hope recorded there.

The Sabbath-bell!—yes, not in vain
That bidding on the gale is borne;
Glad respite from the echoing wain,
The sounding axe, the clamorous horn:
Far other thoughts those notes inspire,
Where youth forgets his frolic pace,
And maid and matron, son and sire,
Their church-way path together trace.

The Sabbath-bell!—ere yet the peal
In lessening murmurs melt away,
'Tis sweet with reverential step to steal
Where rests around each kindred clay!
Where buried love, and severed friends,
Parent and offspring, shrouded lie!
The tear drop falls—the prayer ascends—
The living muse, and learn to die!

The Sabbath-bell!—'tis silent now;
The holy fane the throng receives:
The pastor bends his aged brow,
And slowly turns the sacred leaves.
Oh! blest where blending ranks agree
To tread the paths their fathers trod,
To bend alike the willing knee,
One fold before one fostering God!

The Sabbath-bell!—oh! does not time
In that still voice all-eloquent breathe!
How many have listened to that chime,
Who sleep those grassy mounds beneath!
How many of those who listen now
Shall wake its fate-recording kuell,
Blessed if one brief hour bestow
A warning in the Sabbath-bell!

A Doctor and his Lizards.—Mr. Thurlow Weed's last letter from Vera Cruz to the Albany Evening Journal relates the following marvellous incidents in a notice of a visit to the estate of Dr. Stephens:

While enjoying our segars under a broad-spreading Tamarind tree, the Lizards came down as usual to keep the mosquitoes away from their protector. The Doctor's kindness for animals has developed instincts and awakened affections that would not discredit a race intellectually endowed. His beautiful fan-tailed pigeons, when he returns from town, come with their greetings to his carriage, and perch upon his shoulders. His Lizards jump from the trees into his hands. A year or two since, when several of the officers of the U. S. ship Potomac, with two gentlemen here, were at breakfast with the Doctor, a huge lizard that had the misfortune to lose his tail by some casualty, marched into the rooms, and up to the Doctor, with its dismembered limb in its mouth! This looks, I confess, too much like a 'Remarkable Snake Story,' but it is nevertheless, a well authenticated fact. The maimed reptile, under the influence of instinct highly excited, sought relief from the hand by which it had been fed and cherished. The Doctor himself regards the circumstance as a tribute to his skill in surgery.

Fatal Affair in Mississippi.—The Benton (Miss.) Banner states that on the 31st ultimo John B. Hixon was shot dead a few miles from that place by Lewis Lott. Hixon, it seems, had maltreated his wife, who had sought refuge in her father's house, and which he had been forbidden, in consequence of which he had threatened violence upon the persons of his wife, Mr. Lott, and other members of his family. He finally came and demanded his child, with a double-barrelled gun in his hand, riding into the house on horseback and threatening to shoot any one who touched him, when Mr. Lott fired and killed him, and was examined and acquitted.

Miss Linwood.—Among the deaths recorded in the English papers received by the Great Western is that of Miss Mary Linwood, who died at her house in Belgrave Gate, Leicester, on the 9th of March last, in the 90th year of her age.

Miss Linwood was a native of the town wherein she died, and was one of the most gifted and remarkable as well as amiable and respected women of the last and present centuries. Her inimitable specimens of needlework, the exhibition of which in a splendid suite of rooms in Leicester square, London, has been one of the great objects of attraction in that metropolis for nearly half a century, have received the highest encomiums from men of taste and artists of all countries, and have been celebrated in the poetry of more than one of England's most gifted bards.

The labors of Miss Linwood's needle extended to every branch of the painter's art. In portraits, historical subjects, landscapes, animals, fruits, and flowers she was equally successful. Her productions bore so close a resemblance to the most finished paintings that a very close inspection was necessary to discover their peculiar mode of execution.

Noble Conduct.—A merchant from Pittsburg who had just bought a bill of goods from a Philadelphia merchant, amounting to more than $1,000, when the news of the fire arrived, and with it the entire destruction of the store and goods of the buyer, he called on the merchant from whom he had made the purchases and begged him to take back his goods, as he was not able to pay for them. The other was evidently touched; but, with scarce a moment's hesitation, he stepped to his writing desk, and, as promptly as it could be done, handed to his honest-hearted customer of Pittsburg a bill and receipt for the whole amount.

One of the greatest curiosities ever witnessed of the *lusus naturæ* order is the Tennessee dwarf, E. C. Lowry, now being exhibited at the Temperance Hall, St. Charles street, New Orleans. This extraordinary being, although twenty years of age, measures only two feet eight inches in height, and weighs but forty pounds. His head is of the natural size for one of his age, with a manly and intelligent expression of countenance. The construction of his joints are most singular, admitting of a flexibility of limbs truly astonishing. In fact, he is altogether an object well worthy the attention of the curious.—*Bee.*

Building in New York.—A letter from New York to the National Intelligencer says:

"Notwithstanding the fact, mentioned in one of my recent letters, that upwards of twelve hundred buildings have been erected in this city during the last year, the demand for houses at present is such that rents have advanced more than ten per cent. since last May. Great preparations are making for building the coming season, and the prices of labor and materials have improved. The Fifth avenue is fast becoming one of the most magnificent streets in the new world. A number of stately marble mansions, with gardens in front, already adorn it, as high up as Union Park, and contracts have been made for the erection of fine buildings as far out as Murray Hill, more than a mile beyond. It is estimated that, at its present rate of increase, New York, with its environs, will contain in 1861 a population of one million.

Death Instead of a Wedding.—Mrs. Catharine T. Parker, widow of the late Milton Parker of Utica, (late Mrs. Tracy,) who was among the passengers lost with the Swallow, was on her way to New York to prepare for the fulfilment of an engagement with Dr. Whitney of New Haven. She was endowed with uncommon personal charms. Her brother Mr. Charles Tracy, of the Utica bar, was present at the Coroner's inquest greatly afflicted.

Married, on the 27th ult., by Rev. John C. Dunly, Mr. Frederick Pulse, aged 102, to Miss Dorcas Mannon, aged 34—all of Jefferson county, Tenn.

Knoxville Register.

'Tis strange the parents of these rash *children* would permit them to act so imprudently. They should have been kept under parental control until they arrived at years of discretion!—*Highland Messenger.*

Miss Frost, of Massachusetts, sued a Mr. Fry for a breach of promise of marriage, and recovered $365 damages. He courted her a year, and had to pay a dollar a day!

Balt. Sun.

We should say that Miss Frost was pretty thoroughly *fried*, and Mr. Fry pretty thoroughly *frost-bitten!—Prentice.*

Rabbit catching in Iowa.—When the snow is on the ground, ascertain a thicket where the rabbits resort; it keeps the same trails to travel in. There is a prickly burr in great abundance; take a number of these and scatter them in the trail, and puss is sure to tread on them of course; the poor thing no sooner feels them in her feet, than she lies over on her back and squeals for dear life, and all you have to do is to pick her up!

A Chinese love song.—"Punch" has never done any thing better, in this way, than the following. The idea of a gong for a love gift is rich beyond expression.

"I give thee all, I can no more,
Except a pound of tea;
My heart and gong are all the store
That I have got for thee.

"A gong, whose thundering twang reveals;
More noise than any bell;
And better still, a heart that feels
Much more than gong can tell."

Never look at the girls. Oh no, they can't bear to be looked at; they regard it as an insult. They wear their fine feathers and bustles merely to gratify their mammas—that's all.—*Salem Advertiser.*

The editor of the "Advertiser" has been indicted for the above, and will be tried on next Valentine's Day.

FROM THE LONDON PUNCH.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

Caudle has been made a Mason—Mrs. Caudle indignant and curious.

"Now Mr. Caudle—Mr. Caudle, I say: oh! you can't be asleep already, I know—Now, what I mean to say is this: there's no use, none at all, in our having any disturbance about the matter; but, at last my mind's made up, Mr. Caudle; I shall leave you. Either I know all you've been doing to-night, or to-morrow morning I quit the house. No, no; there's an end of the marriage state, I think—an end of all confidence between man and wife—if a husband's to have secrets and keep 'em all to himself.—Pretty secrets they must be, when his own wife can't know 'em. Not fit for any decent person to know, I'm sure, if that's the case. Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel; there's a good soul, tell me what's it all about? A pack of nonsense, I dare say; still—not that I care much about it—still, I *should* like to know. There's a dear. Eh? Oh, don't tell me there's nothing in it; I know better. I'm not a fool, Mr. Caudle; just tell me a little bit of it. I'm sure I'd tell you anything. You know I would. Well?

"Caudle, you're enough to vex a saint!—Now, don't you think you're going to sleep; because you're not. Do you suppose I'd ever suffered you to go and be made a Mason, if I did'nt suppose I was to know the secret, too? Not that it's anything to know, I dare say; and that's why I'm determined to know it.

"But I know what it is; oh yes, there can be no doubt. The secret is, to ill-use poor women; to tyrannise over 'em: to make 'em your slaves, especially your wives. It must be something of the sort, or you wouldn't be ashamed to have it known. What's right and proper never need be done in secret.—It's an insult to a woman for a man to be a Free-Mason, and let his wife know nothing of it. But, poor soul! she's sure to know it somehow—for nice husbands they all make. Yes, yes; a part of the secret is to think better of all the world than their own wives and families. I'm sure men have quite enough to care for—that is if they act properly—to care for them they have at home. They can't have much care to spare for the world besides.

"And I suppose they call you Brother Caudle? A pretty brother, indeed! Going and dressing yourself up in an apron like a turnpike man—for that's what you look like. And I should like to know what the apron's for? There must be something in it not very respectable, I'm sure. Well, I only wish I was Queen for a day or two. I'd put an end to Free-Masonry, and all such trumpery, I know.

"Now, come, Caudle; don't let's quarrel. Eh? You're not in pain, dear? What's it all about? What are you lying laughing there at? But I'm a fool to trouble my head about you.

"And you're not going to let me know the secret, eh? You mean to say,—you're not! Now, Caudle, you know it's a hard matter to put me in a passion—not that I care about the secret itself; no, I wouldn't give a button to know it, for its all nonsense I'm sure. It isn't the secret I care about: it's the slight, Mr. Caudle; it's the studied insult that a man pays to his wife, when he thinks of going through the world keeping something to himself which he won't let her know. Man and wife one, indeed! I should like to know how that can be when a man's a mason—when he keeps a secret that sets him and his wife apart? Ha, you men make the laws, and so you take good care to have all the best of 'em to yourselves: otherwise a woman ought to be allowed a divorce when a man becomes a mason. When he's got a sort of corner cupboard in his heart—a secret place in his mind—that his poor wife is'nt allowed to rummage?

"Caudle, you shan't close your eyes for a week—no, you shan't—unless you tell me some of it. Come, there's a good creature; there's a love. I'm sure, Caudle, I would'nt refuse you anything—and you know it, or ought to know it by this time. I only wish I had a secret! To whom should I think of confiding it, but to my dear husband? I should be miserable to keep it to myself, and you know it. Now, Caudle!

"Was there ever such a man! A man, indeed! A brute!—yes, Mr. Caudle, an unfeeling, brutal creature, when you might oblige me, and you won't. I'm sure I don't object to your being a mason; not at all, Caudle; I dare say it's a very good thing; I dare say it is—it's only you making a secret of it that vexes me. But you'll tell me—you'll tell your own Margaret! You wont! You're a wretch, Mr. Caudle.

"But I know why: oh: yes, I can tell. The fact is, you're ashamed to let me know what a fool they've been making of you. That's it. You, at your time of life—the father of a family. I should be ashamed of myself, Caudle.

"And I suppose you'll be going to what you call your Lodge every night, now. Lodge, indeed! Pretty place it must be, where they don't admit woman. Nice goings on, I dare say. Then you call one another brethren. Brethren! I'm sure you'd relationship enough, you didn't want any more.

"But I know what all this masonry's about. It's only an excuse to get away from your wives and families, that you may feast and drink together, that's all. That's the secret. And to abuse woman—as if they were inferior animals, and not to be trusted. That's the secret; and nothing else.

"Now, Caudle, don't let us quarrel. Yes, I know you're in pain. Still Caudle, my love; Caudle!—Dearest, I say! Caudle!—Caud——"

"I recollect nothing more," says Caudle, 'for here, thank Providence! I fell asleep."

Contracts have already been made for ninety new buildings in Pittsburg.

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, April 23.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM ENGLAND.

By the Long Island Railroad we received the news brought by the Caledonia at 5 o'clock last evening. The news is up to the 5th of April. The Caledonia arrived at Boston at 12 o'clock on Monday night.

The Caledonia was detained one day for the purpose of giving the debate in Parliament on the Oregon question.

The Queen was making preparations for a visit to Liverpool.

The annexation of Texas had ceased to excite interest. People in England regard the matter as settled, there. Mr. O'Connell has declared, in the Repeal Association, his dislike to the measure, grounded on his well known anti-slavery prejudices.

The House of Commons met, after the Easter recess, on the 30th March, when Lord John Russell gave notice that he would bring under the notice of the House on Friday next, that portion of the American President's Message which relates to the territory of Oregon.

On the 4th of April the Oregon question was the subject of debate in the House of Commons, in which Lords John Russell and Palmerston and Sir Robert Peel took part.

The excitement was very great in and out of the House of Commons. The burst of cheering which followed the close of Sir Robert Peel's speech, when he declared that if English rights were invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them, came from all parts of the House, without reference to sect or party, and the same feeling animates, there is every reason to believe, the nation, almost to a man.

In the House of Lords, April 3d, Lord Ashburton entered into a defence of the late treaty with the United States, which had been attacked a few nights before in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell. He was charged with having given up the Madawaska settlements, and yet, on more than one former occasion, the very parties who attacked him had themselves offered to give up those very Madawaska settlements. The fact was, no treaty had been entered into between Mr. Webster and Lord Sydenham, and the only solution of the difficulty was, that his noble friend must have dreamed of that which he had stated.

No New York packets had arrived at Liverpool between the sailing of the Great Western and Caledonia.

The Queen's Visit to Ireland.—The visit of her Majesty and Prince Albert to Ireland is definitely fixed to take place in July next.

The Great Western Steamship Company have resolved to raise an additional sum for the completion of the Great Britain.

Letters from Rome leave no doubt about the marriage of Count Trapani, who was residing there, with the Queen of Spain.

In the early part of the week the Cotton market was dull, and prices had a tendency to recede; but the fact of the steamer being detained a day in order to carry out the result of the debate on the Oregon, was no sooner known than the market became more firm. On the 4th the sales were 8000 bales at the highest quotations. The proceedings in the House of Commons, last night, arrived here too late to affect the market this day. The same cause—the Oregon—that sent Cotton up sent Shares down. In other respects the proceedings of the week, since the sailing of the Great Western, present no striking features.—*Wilmer & Smith.*

From the N. O. Jeff. Republican, April 18.

MEXICO.

The brig Guadalete arrived at this port the day before yesterday, from Vera Cruz. Although our correspondent sent us a letter and two copies of the Siglo XIX, containing the correspondence between the Mexican government and Mr. Shannon, the letter reached us only yesterday, and the papers are still among the missing. We have copied the correspondence alluded to from the Picayune. The letter contains an important item of intelligence, which, we believe, has not reached here through any other source.

It appears by this that Mexico will probably once more try the fortune of war in invading Texas, thereby compelling the United States, in the event of Texas embracing the resolutions of our Congress, to her immediate annexation, to take the initiative in the hostilities which must ensue between the two countries. The United States will necessarily be obliged to put forth her strength to defend her South-western boundary, which will be the Rio Grande. This is precisely the course, tortuous and indirect as it is, which we stated in one of our late numbers, Mexico would be likely to pursue in her display of anger and resentment toward the United States. If Mexico will commit suicide, why then let her. The conflict will be that of the earthen pot and the metal pot floating on the tide together, according to the old fable.

VERA CRUZ, April 3, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I have nothing of any importance to communicate, and would only call your attention to two numbers of the Siglo of the 19th. I send you by this vessel, for the late note passed by this government to Gov. Shannon, by which all diplomatic relations with them are at an end. I remain, &c.

P. S. Since writing the above, I have just received my letters from Mexico, and copy the following from one: "In Congress to-day a proposition has passed to a second reading, by a large majority, making it high treason in any person who should make proposal for the recognition of the independence of Texas or the cession of that country to the U. States." I believe a large majority of Congress will not agree to declare war against the United States, but will send a large force to Texas with the object of conquering it, by this means forcing the United States to declare war, if she wishes to protect Texas.

Mexico, March 29th, 1845.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILSON SHANNON,
Envoy Extraordinary, &c. &c.

National Palace, Mexico, March 28, 1845.

The undersigned, Minister of Foreign Relations, in addressing himself, for the last time, to his Excellency, Mr. Wilson Shannon, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States, desires to inform him, that as both houses of the United States Congress have sanctioned the law in relation to the annexation of Texas to the territory of the United States, and as the Minister from Mexico has withdrawn from his mission at Washington, and protested against the act of Congress and the Government of the United States, diplomatic relations between the two countries cannot be continued.

What can the undersigned add to what has already been said by his government upon the grave offence offered Mexico by the U. States, usurping a portion of Mexican territory, and violating the terms of treaties of friendship, which the Republic of Mexico has observed on her part as long as her honor and the desire to avoid a rupture with the United States have permitted? Nothing more than to lament that two nations, free and republican, contiguous [vecinos] and worthy of a fraternal union, founded upon mutual interests and a common and honorable loyalty, should have cut short their friendly relations, and by an act as offensive to Mexico as it is derogatory to the honor of the American Union.

The undersigned renews to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, the protest already directed against Annexation; and moreover would add, that the Mexican Republic will oppose the measure with the decision due to her own honor and sovereignty, and that the Government ardently desires that considerations of loyalty and justice should yet outweigh with the citizens of the United States, designs for extending their territory at the expense of a friendly Republic, which in the midst of its misfortunes [disgracias] seeks to preserve an unspotted name, and thereby the rank to which its destinies call it.

The undersigned has the honor to offer to his Excellency, Mr. Shannon, his personal respect and to assure him of his very distinguished consideration.

LOUIS G. CUEVAS.

NEW ORLEANS, April 14.

FROM TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steam packet New York, we have received our files of Galveston papers to the 9th inst. They contain little news and are mainly occupied with the subject of Annexation.

Meetings in favor of annexation continue to be held. One at San Augustine was a very large gathering, and was attended by the Vice President of Texas, Gen. Henderson, Maj. Kaufman and other leading men of the country. In Nacogdoches, out of 900 voters, it is stated, there are not 20 opposed to the measure.

Much anxiety is experienced to ascertain the opinion of Gen. Houston in regard to the annexation law. The Galveston News says that he is bending under the whirlwind of popular opinion which is speaking with a voice of thunder around him. He does not oppose the measure, and his non-committal course has induced his friends to declare positively that he is now in favor of it.

The following paragraph from the Galveston Gazette of the 6th confirms the statement recently communicated to us by letter.

The British ship Eurydice, Captain Elliott, arrived off this port on Thursday from Vera Cruz. By this arrival both the Ministers of Great Britain and France in Texas have received despatches. Their precise purport is not known, but it is understood that they bring renewed overtures from the present Government of Mexico, for the recognition of our independence, and the settlement of all questions in dispute between the two countries.

P. S. We have since received verbal information that Maj. A. J. Donelson, Charge to Texas, had been two days at Washington, but had not laid his despatches before the Executive. Mr. Jones had not expressed an opinion either way, but was generally supposed to be opposed to annexation. We further learn that the only persons who manifest any hostility towards the measure, are a portion of the people about Galveston and Houston. Every where else, it would appear that public opinion is almost unanimous in its favor.

The Hon. Asbel Smith, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, came passenger by the New York, and leaves to day for Washington, on an important mission to this government.

The Right Kind of a Whig—A gentleman from New Haven, who has been engaged in urgent business in Rochester, New York, for several weeks past, finding himself unable to finish it before the election in his own State, left it, went to New Haven, voted, and has now returned to finish his business in Rochester. The distance travelled by this patriotic gentleman, for the express purpose of polling a vote for the good cause, was nearly 700 miles. Such a citizen is worthy of his honored State.

Boston Post.

Military Movement.—The Western (Mo.) Journal states that the two companies of 3d infantry, stationed at Fort Leavenworth, have been ordered to Fort Jesup, and that they were to leave by the first boat.

Fort Jesup is on the Red river, immediately upon the Texas frontier: and, according to the report of the Adjutant General, there are now stationed there *seven* companies of the 2d Dragoons, *eight* companies 3d Infantry, and *eight* companies 4th Infantry. This disposition of troops doubtless is prompted by the aspect of our Texas and Mexican relations.

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says:

Stanley G. Trott is appointed Postmaster at New London, in place of Jas. H. Turner, *removed.*

William J. French is appointed Postmaster at Middletown: E Wilcox, *removed.*

Enoch F. Chapman is appointed Postmaster at Norwich in place of J. H. Townsend, *removed*

The working of the Gold Mines at the South is said to be increasingly profitable. A letter from Mr. Gibbon, of the Branch Mint, at Charlotte N. C., published in Silliman's Journal, states that increasing quantities of gold are received at that Mint, from mines in North-Carolina and South-Carolina —occasionally, also, from Georgia and Alabama. Gold bullion, to the value of $272,000 was deposited for coinage during the last year, exceeding by nearly one hundred thousand dollars the deposits of any preceding yearly period.

The Agency of the Bank of the State, at Milton, Caswell County, has been converted into a Branch. William R. Hill, Esq. the trusty Agent, has been appointed Cashier, and Thomas M'Gehee, Esq. President.

Raleigh Register.

The last mail brought the distressing intelligence of the death of Robert S. Moore, Purser of the U. S. Ship Vandalia, only son of our late townsman, Robert G. Moore.—The Yellow Fever first made its appearance on board, at Port Au Prince. The Ship was ordered to sea with the hope, that the crew would be restored to health. We learn, that Mr. Moore became very much fatigued by the duties which belonged to his office; and was taken sick with the Fever on the 28th of March. Although it assumed a mild form at first, he soon became worse, and died on the 3d inst., in the 31st year of his age.—*Newbernian.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ANSON COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Anson, held in the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 19th April, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the District Convention to be held in Asheborough on the 7th of May next, on motion of A. Myers, Alexander Little was called to the Chair, and James M. Waddill chosen Secretary. The Chairman explained the objects of the meeting in a brief and pertinent address. On motion of T. S. Ashe, the Chairman raised a Committee of Three, to draft and report Resolutions for the immediate action of the meeting. The Committee was composed of P. H. Winston, Joseph White and A. Myers, who reported through their Chairman as follows:—

Whereas, our late representative in Congress, Edmund Deberry, Esq., has declared his intention to decline being a candidate at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain a sincere feeling of respect and gratitude for the ability and faithfulness with which he has discharged his duties as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proposition to hold a Convention at Asheborough on the 7th day of May next, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate to represent this District in the next House of Representatives.

Resolved, That this meeting, speaking as they believe, the voice of the Whigs of Anson county, recommend to said Convention to nominate JOHN M. MOREHEAD as such candidate, having entire confidence in his patriotism, talents, and political knowledge.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint Twenty-five delegates to attend the said Convention.

In accordance with the last Resolution, the Chairman appointed Richmond Pearson, T. S. Ashe, P. H. Winston, Jas. M. Waddill, A. J. Dargan, J. R. Hargrave, Absalom Myers, Philip G. Smith, Jonathan Trull, Joseph White, Henry Grady, Y. H. Allen, Wm. E. Troy, Wm. Allen, Calvin Spencer, Wm. Little, Jr., Wm. P. Jennings, Jas. S. Turner, Dudley D. Daniel, James McRae, Wilson Allen, Geo. Allen, Jno. B. Cotrell, Hugh A. Crawford, and Geo. W. Little.

On motion of Wm. Allen,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Fayetteville Observer, with request that they be published.

On motion, adjourned *sine die*.

A. LITTLE, *Chairman.*

JAS. M. WADDILL, *Secretary.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a portion of the Whigs of Richmond County assembled in the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 22d inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Convention proposed to be held in Asheborough on the 7th of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate for the next Congress for the Fourth Congressional District.

On motion of E. D. Covington, Allen McCaskill, Esq. was called to the Chair, and M. L. Douglass was appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained in a brief manner the object of the meeting.

On motion of W. L. Steele, the Chairman was instructed to appoint a Committee of five to draw up a Preamble and Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Whereupon, the Chair appointed Jas. P. Leak, H. W. Covington, W. L. Steele, Jno. W. Cameron, and E. D. Covington, who after retiring a short time, returned and reported, through E. D. Covington, the following:

Whereas, we have observed movements in different portions of our Congressional District, under a proposal for holding a General Convention at Asheborough on the 7th May, and it is thought proper and necessary, in order to give in that Convention a fair expression of public sentiment, that a full attendance should be insured by the concerted action of all the Counties within the District.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting do appoint twenty Delegates from this County, to meet those of the other Counties in the proposed Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That this meeting, having the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity and sound Republican principles of the Hon. John M. Morehead, our late talented and efficient Governor, do hereby express our preference for him above all others, and desire our representatives to urge his nomination in the proposed Convention as the candidate of our party.

3. *Resolved*, That we cannot let the occasion of his retirement pass, without tendering to the Hon. EDMUND DEBERRY our warmest acknowledgments of his past faithful services, feeling—as we can say with no less pride than sincerity—that after a long term of service in the councils of his country,—under the guidance of a gentle yet unwavering mind,—in a quiet yet firm and consistent course,—amidst the excitements of party warfare,—amidst the tergiversations of public men,—the intrigues and corruption of party management,—he claims the rare merit of having proved true to the principles of the Whig Party and to his own—faithful to his constituents and to his country—with integrity unstained and patriotism unimpeached, he retires to his home with the well-earned commendation and heartfelt welcome of the good and faithful servant.

The above Preamble and Resolutions were adopted, and in accordance with the first resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as Delegates, viz:

James D. Pemberton, John W. Cameron, G. A. Nicholson, Homer LeGrand, E. D. Covington, Solomon Morgan, James P. Leak, Alex'r C. McKinnon, Charles Malloy, Duncan McLaurin, H. W. Covington, W. L. Steele, Dr. John Malloy, John C. Graham, Daniel C. Stewart, D. P. McDonald, Arch'd McNair, Stephen Wall, D. D. Morrison, Duncan C. Wright.

On motion of John W. Cameron, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded for publication to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Greensborough Patriot, and Asheborough Citizen.

ALLEN McCASKILL, *Ch'n.*

M. L. DOUGLASS, *Sec'y.*

"When I see an Office-holder interfering in Elections, it occurs to me, he is thinking of his salary and his bread, and is, therefore, an unfit adviser of the people.

The foregoing sentiment is to be found in a Speech delivered by the Hon. Felix Grundy, of Tennessee, while in Congress, and deserves to be recorded in letters of gold. Office-holders are too often unfit advisers of the people, for the reason, that when a man's "salary and his bread" are at stake, he is too apt to disregard principle.

A printer out West, whose office is half a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice. He says:—"A boy *from the country* would be preferred."

OUR UNIVERSITY.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Commencement of this flourishing Institution, takes place, as our readers will perceive by the usual advertisement in another column, on the first Thursday of June next, and we learn from a reliable source, that the business and exercises of the occasion will possess unwonted interest.

The public exercises of Commencement week, will be opened on Monday night, by a Sermon to the Graduating Class, from the Rev. Mr. A. Gilchrist, of Fayetteville. The first Anniversary Meeting of the Historical Society of the University, will be held on Tuesday afterward, and the night of that and the following day will be given up, as heretofore, to the competitors in Declamation, selected from the Freshman and Sophomore Classes.

The Oration before the two Literary Societies, will be delivered on Wednesday forenoon, by the Rev. Mr. Thos. F. Davis, of Salisbury. The Alumni Association will meet in the forenoon, and renove the remains of the late President Caldwell, from the Grave-Yard to their final resting place, at the base of his Monument, erected by the Trustees in the Campus, when an appropriate discourse will be pronounced.

Thursday will be Commencement day, and will present the usual variety and attractions.

To afford the Board of Trustees every facility for conference and consultation on the many important subjects claiming their consideration, permanent arrangements have been made for their accommodation, in a body, with board, lodging, &c. &c., of all such as may attend, out of the general contingent fund of the Institution.

The first Public Examination held at this place, was on the 13th of July, 1795, and although the lapse of *half a century* may now find among the living no member of that *first Class* to answer to his name upon the calling of the roll, yet many of her distinguished Alumni will make the next the occasion of their special visitation to their Ancient and beloved *Alma Mater.*

Raleigh Register.

We learn that the most outrageously false reports are in circulation throughout the country, in relation to the health of Raleigh. If there be a more salubrious spot on earth, in proportion to the population, we should like to have it pointed out. We learn from the City Constable, that from the 24th day of December last, to the 3d day of April, instant, there was not a single white interment in our Grave Yard—and this in a population of some four thousand souls!—*Register.*

The Powers of Government.—The General Government is, undoubtedly, a Government of limited powers, which are distinctly defined in the Constitution; and it is highly proper and expedient, that the various departments of the Government should keep themselves strictly within the line of their respective authorities, according to a fair and natural construction of the terms of the instrument. But we hold it to be quite apparent, that no assumption by the General Government of powers *not* granted by the Constitution, can be in any way dangerous to the liberty of the citizen, for the plain reason, that the only powers, of which the use or abuse can ever be dangerous to liberty, are directly and specifically granted. These are the powers of levying taxes, raising armies, and carrying on war. The purse and the sword are the only instruments that are wanted, or can ever be employed for the accomplishment of any ambitious purpose. Having abandoned these to the discretion of the General Government, with what propriety can we apprehend danger from the exercise by that Government of the power of establishing a Bank, laying out a Road, or building a Bridge? The abuse of powers acknowledged to be granted, and not the assumption of such as are doubtful, is the real source of danger. The clamor which, for many years past, has been raised about the encroachments of the Government, was only intended (and has had the effect,) to divert the public attention from the *mal-administration* of the Executive.

The Constitution gives to the General Government, in terms, the great substantial powers of laying taxes, carrying on War, administering justice, and making appointments; and then, after specifying various others of less importance, it finally gives the power of making all laws, necessary and proper for carrying those powers into effect. It is, we repeat, by the *abuse* of these powers, and not by the assumption of new ones, that we shall finally, if ever, be deprived of our liberties. A single injudicious War, (for instance with Mexico, about the annexation of Texas) would try our institutions more, than they would be tried by the exercise of all the powers that have been objected to as doubtful, for five hundred years.—*Ibid.*

Death of Another Revolutionary Patriot.—It becomes our melancholy province to announce the decease of another of the patriots who lived, and actively participated in the "times that tried men's souls"—and who engaged on the battle field, fighting for the liberties of his country, survived its dangers, and lived to witness the fruition of the hopes of our forefathers, that their descendants should sustain and perpetuate the free institutions which it had cost them so much blood and treasure to obtain.

We allude to the venerable Dr. William Read, (a member of Gen. Washington's Staff, during the Revolution, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel,) who departed this life at his plantation on Cooper River, on Sunday night last, after a short illness, and at a very advanced age—we believe 91 years.

His remains have been brought to this city, and his funeral will take place at 5 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence, Meeting street. He will be interred with military honors.—*Charleston Courier.*

Gen. Jackson in a letter to Commodore Elliott refuses to be buried in the sarcophagus brought by the Commodore some years ago from Syria, and which he tendered to the General for that purpose. The General thinks it would not comport with republican simplicity to use a depository probably made for an emperor or a king, and says he has prepared a humble one for his mortal body beside that of his deceased wife.

RIOT IN THE VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY.

The Richmond Star gives an account of a serious riot among the students of the Virginia University. It appears that there has existed among the students for some time a band of "Calathumpians," whose business it was to go round of a night, and create all sorts of discordant sounds. Professor W. E. Rogers had been particularly active in endeavoring to detect the members of this band, and on a recent occasion succeeded in capturing a student, who had gone before the professor's house, and blown a horn. It was subsequently ascertained that the blower of the horn was not a Calathumpian, and had no evil design in what he did. He was, therefore, acquitted. But this did not restore order. Windows were broken, doors smashed, and outrages increased. The Star says:

Professor Rogers, in his lecture of last Monday week, denounced the members of the band, in strong terms. That night his house was mobbed. The next day another of the Professors likewise spoke of the band in the severest manner, and stated himself personally responsible for what he said. At night his house was likewise mobbed.

Other professors spoke decidedly upon the subject, and were made objects of vengeance. During every succeeding night, houses were assailed, fire crackers thrown into them, to the great alarm of the females and children especially, the college windows and doors broken, and on Friday night an attempt was made to blow up the old trees around the college, but a rain stopped this part of the proceedings. An effort was made by those students who had not mingled in these outrages, to bring the whole body to an agreement to be peaceable, without success. In this emergency, the Faculty at length called in the police, and finally the military force, and the University is now in possession of a body of five hundred soldiers. A meeting of the students was held, and resolutions passed, pledging their honor, that if the military were withdrawn order should be restored. The Faculty replied that they must have some more tangible assurance than mere resolutions, but agreeing to the proposition if the names of the students were signed to the resolutions. This was not done, and subsequently another meeting was held, similar resolutions passed, and the same reply was given. This is the general substance of the facts, as we understand.

Most of the Students have left; the Faculty, it is understood, will resign; and for the present the College appears to be broken up.

The Richmond Enquirer says:

"The latest accounts, up to Monday night, state that the Students had all left the College, and that every thing was insubordination and confusion."

Iowa declines coming into the Union.—We have returns enough from Iowa, where an election was held on the 7th inst. to decide upon the terms of coming into the Union and to make choice of members of the Legislature. These returns from the counties of Des Moines, Henry, Lee, and partial returns from one or two others make it certain that Iowa will not come into the Union, as a State, with the dimensions prescribed by Congress. Iowa, therefore, will remain a Territory, until she can secure the Missouri River as her Western boundary. It is supposed that the majority against the Constitution will be 2,500.

A State Convention to amend the Constitution is to be held in Missouri in August next. Among the reforms which the St. Louis Republican says are demanded by the people, are these:—

A reform in the Constitution, so that representation shall be based upon population;

A diminution of the power and patronage of the Governor;

A limitation of the Judicial tenure, so that incompetent persons may, at least, be turned out of office at the end of their terms;

An election of all Judicial officers by the People.

The protection of the People in their property, so that one portion shall not be made to bear greater burdens of taxation than another;

The encouragement of works of internal improvement, and the support of education, by all means within the power of the State.

There has been a great contest in the New York Legislature whether there shall be a Convention held to revise the Constitution. The "Regency" at first opposed it, but have at last been driven into its support. They propose that the people shall decide in June whether they will have a Convention or not—shall elect delegates in July, and the Convemion to meet in August.

New York.—It appears from a table in the Albany Evening Journal that the Whigs have carried a majority of the towns in the State of New York, for the first time since 1840, and made a net gain since last year of nearly ninety supervisors.

Morocco vests, particularly red, have lately been introduced among the fashionables in Paris, and are all the rage. Their appearance is said to be uncommonly brilliant.

FIRE AND INSURANCE.

Our attention has been called to the very striking and important remarks which follow, from the New York Express, by a distinguished merchant of Richmond. The force and justice must be apparent to all. Our Legislature has been playing the same weak and mischievous game as that of Pennsylvania. Insurance Offices from other States are oppressively taxed. One house (Hubbard, Gardner & Co.) which is the agent for three Insurance Companies at the North, pays a tax upon the three, of $600—a tax as we cannot but think both excessive and highly impolitic. To multiply to the public the means of insurance against fire, to reduce by competition the rates of insurance, and thus to encourage every man to take the wise precaution of insuring, is the obvious rule of public policy.

Richmond Whig.

"*Insurance and the fire at Pittsburg.*—The worst effects of entrusting the legislation of a State or nation to incompetent men, has been forcibly illustrated by the fire at Pittsburg. It is admitted that the Pittsburg insurance offices are all broken, and that the owners of goods insured will hardly receive 10 cents on every hundred dollars of the value of their insured property. The cause of this general ruin is to be found in the fact that the Legislature of Pennsylvania a few years since passed a law, the effect of which was to banish nearly every insurance office beyond the State borders, except those having their origin in the State. The wise men at Harrisburgh, believing that competition was injurious, thought proper to impose a heavy tax upon all the agencies from abroad. The effect of this is now seen in a ruinous conflagration, which has overwhelmed the owners of property and the insurers of property together. Better far for the insurers that they should have had no insurance at all, than that they should have entrusted their interests to these local companies. So long as they have nothing to do but to receive heavy premiums and to pay small losses, they fare very well; but when calamity overtakes those who have given them the means of livelihood, they all fall together. Thus while one Pennsylvania Legislature practically prohibited all foreign insurance offices from doing business in Pennsylvania, another Legislature has just been compelled to remit the taxes upon a whole county, and in addition to make an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers. There were, we are told, but fifteen thousand dollars of Pittsburg property insured out of the city, out of four millions and more destroyed. Had the insurance been distributed throughout the offices of Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and New England, it is probable that the insurers would have saved a large share of their present losses. As it is never too late to learn, and as example is the best of all teachers, we hope this great calamity at Pittsburg will teach all others not to be endangered by such reckless and selfish action as has well nigh proved the ruin of one of the most enterprising cities of the West."

Ejection from Office, under the new dynasty.—On the evening of the 25th of March, Mr. Skinner, Assistant Postmaster General going into his office, (after 4 o'clock,) found the following brief, pithy and comprehensive Firman upon his desk:

"*Extract from the Journal of March 25, 1845.*

"Ordered that Dr. N. M. Miller be appointed First Assistant P. M. General, in the place of J. S. Skinner, removed."

Post Office Department, March 25, 1845.

The Postmaster General directs me to communicate to you the above copy of an official order, this day made by him and entered upon his journal.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obt. servant,
JOHN MARRON, Chf. Clerk

To *J. S. Skinner, Esq.*, present.

"Short and sweet," certainly.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

When the Baltimore Patriot expressed its regret at the loss of its late learned Editor from the Madisonian, it took occasion to speak of the peculiar verdancy of that paper and to mourn over the departure from its columns of that refreshing greenness that was wont to enliven him; whereupon the Madisonian came out with the following ponderous retort:

"*Green fields* and flowery vales are always adorned by—jackasses."—*Ex-Editor.*

To which the Philadelphia Morning Post says, by way of N. B.

"John has explained, in a very short sentence, the reason why Mr. Polk has "turned him out to grass."

A gentleman in the British navy has invented a cloak, which is capable of being filled with air and used as a boat. An experiment was lately made with one of these at Plymouth, England, in which the party paddled off some miles from the ship, holding an umbrella over his head, and on landing, he put his boat on his back & walked off.

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,

HAY STREET, nearly opposite their Old Stand,

HAVE now on hand, received by Steamers Henrietta, Cotton Plant and Wm. B. Meares, and will receive by arrivals daily expected, their usual Large and General Assortment of GOODS, consisting of

Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, Paints, Oil, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which they offer at Wholesale or Retail, on such terms as will present to purchasers great inducements. Their Stock having been laid in by one of the firm residing at the North, their regular customers and strangers are respectfully invited to give their extensive and well selected assortment an examination before purchasing elsewhere, as they intend not to be undersold in this market, and feel assured that they can sell upon terms that will give entire satisfaction to purchasers.

Their Stock consists in part as follows:—Pen and Pocket Knives; Table and Dessert Knives and Forks; Carvers and Steels; Shoe and Butcher Knives; Spring, Cast and German Steel; Panel, Hand and Rip Saws; Brass and Iron-back Saws; Compass Saws; Billet, Frame, Cross-cut and Mill Saws; Sheffield Braces and Bits; Scotch Braces; Patent Saw Sets; Hand and Mill Saw Files; Flat, Round, Square, Half round and Three-square, Rough, Bastard, Second-Cut and Smooth Files, assorted sizes, 3 to 15 inches; Wood and Horse Rasps; Cast and German Steel Socket and Firmer Chisels and Gouges; Turning Chisels and Gouges; Hollow Augers and Bitts for Spokes and Fellows, ⅜ to 1 inch; Patent, Concave common and Single Twist Patent Screw Augers, ½ inch to 2½ inches; Cast Steel Plain and Lip Auger Bitts, assorted, ¼ to ½, Centre and Pod Bitts; Cast Steel single and double Plane Irons, warranted quality; Drawing Knives and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Lever Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ½ to 3 inches; Bench and Bolt Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron and Spoke Shaves; Cast and German Steel Carpenters' and Coopers' Adzes and Axes; Trace, Fifth, Lever Halter and Stage Trace Chains; Cast Steel and Japanned Hoes, No. 000 to 4; German, English and American Scythes; Stanley's American Knob Locks; Mortice Locks; Carpenters' and Scotch Spring Rim Knob Locks; Norfolk Plain, Bolted and Flush Latches and Door Handles; Stanley's Young's Patent Amity Fine and Fancy Plate Stock Locks; Pad, Chest, Till, Cupboard, Closet, Drawer, Desk and Trunk Locks; Horse Locks and Police Handcuffs; James's and American Wood Screws, assorted, ½ to 3 inches; Bench and Bolt Screws; Bed Keys; Curry Combs; Long and Short Handle Frying Pans; Tea Kettles and Sauce Pans; Iron and Brass Butt Hinges, Raising and Parliament Hinges; Chest, Table, H. L. and Wrought Hooks and Hinges; Hooks and Staples; Hasps and Staples; Common and Patent Spiral Window Springs; Patent Blind and Shutter Fastenings; Brass Candlesticks; Snuffers and Trays; Brass Andirons; Shovels and Tongs; Brass and Iron-head Shovels and Tongs; Saddlers' Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts; Wrought and Horseshoe Nails; Cut Nails; Brads and Spikes, 4 to 6 inches; Steel-faced Mouse-hole Anvils, Sledges and Hammers; Common Spring and Cotter Key'd Vises; Smith's Bellows, 24 to 48 inches; Bellows Nails and Pipes; Sheep Shears, Reap Hooks and Cutting Knives; Flint and Percussion Gun Locks; Split and Rib'd Percussion Caps; Gun and Blacksmiths' Screw Plates; Scale Beams and Patent Balances; Rogers' Steelyards and Salter's Spring Balances; Nests of Weights; 7 and 14 lb. Ring Weights.

Their Stock of English Goods being as extensive as any previous Season, they are enabled to offer to their customers an unusual variety. They are also receiving from the Manufacturers a full assortment of AMERICAN HARDWARE, such as Tacks, Sprigs and Sparables; Cotton, Wool and Horse Cards; Coffee Mills; Brass, Iron and Hair Seives; Wire Cloth for Mill Screens, all sizes; Ground, Cart and Wagon Boxes; Tailors' Geese and Flat Irons; Britannia Tea and Table Spoons; Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Broad and Hand Axes; Bench, Shingling, Lathing and Claw Hatchets. With a full assortment of Carpenters' Tools; Moulding and Bench Planes; Trying and Steel Squares; Dickinson's and Russell's Cast Steel Morticing Chisels; with a full assortment of Builders' Materials. Also, Painters' Materials,—White, Red and Black Lead, dry and in Oil, (all qualities;) Litharge, Umber, Ochre, Venetian Red and Spanish Brown; Extra Coach-body, Copal, Japan, Furniture, and Leather Varnishes; Paint and Varnish Brushes; Grainers and Dusters; with every article required by the Trade. Also, Saddlery, Hardware and Coach Makers' Materials, consisting in part of Bridle Bits; Stirrups; Buckles; Plush, Hog, Lining and Patent Skins; Skirting, Bridle, Harness and Patent Leather; Common, English, Columbian, Spanish, Side and Gig Saddle Trees; Elliptic Springs and Axles; Folding and Sliding Steps; Lamps and Dash Irons; Dash Leather and India Rubber Cloth; Brass and Plated Knobs and Hub Bands; Seaming, Pasting and Broad Laces and Tufts; &c. &c.

With a very general assortment of GROCERIES, which have been purchased on as good terms as can be effected. They are therefore prepared and determined to sell LOW. Their customers and Merchants generally are respectfully solicited to examine their Stock and Prices, as no pains shall be spared to render every satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call.

Fayetteville, April 14, 1845. 54tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1845.

Mr. Dobbin has formally accepted the nomination of his party as a candidate for Congress in this District.

It is time that the Whigs were moving in the matter, and we are glad to comply with a request to insert the following call of a meeting:—

WHIG MEETING.

THE Whigs of Cumberland County are requested to meet at the Town Hall, on Monday afternoon next, the 5th of **May**, at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the means necessary to bring out a Whig candidate for Congress in this District.

April 29, 1845.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies of Fayetteville will hold A FAIR, on *Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings*, the 6th and 7th of May, at the Planter's Hotel Building, Hay Street, for the purpose of raising a fund to complete the improvements of the Grave Yard.

April 30, 1845.

THE TOWN OF WILMINGTON.—Whenever we visit our neighboring town, as we had occasion to do last week, we find new and abundant evidence of her rapid advance in business, wealth, and population. In every quarter we found elegant dwellings, some of which would make a handsome appearance on Broadway or Chesnut streets, going up, or recently erected; and though a great many dwellings, of humbler appearance, have been erected in the heretofore neglected suburbs, they are still in demand, and, as a consequence, rents are high, and some building lots in the suburbs have risen 2 or 3000 per cent.—that is, they are worth 20 or 30 times as much as they were a few years ago. The burnt districts also have been vastly improved, by the erection of handsome fire proof brick stores, of two, three, and four stories. Several new Steam Saw Mills and Turpentine Distilleries have been recently put in operation, and all have done a good business. Indeed we learned, with great pleasure, that every interest in the community is in a high state of prosperity.

In 1830, the population of Wilmington was 2,686. In 1840, it was 4,268. And now, we heard it estimated as high as 8,000, and by none at less than 6,000.

This extraordinary change in the condition of Wilmington—most extraordinary when we look in vain for another Southern town which has trebled its population in 15 years—undoubtedly had its origin in that enterprize, the like of which no community of similar means and extent ever undertook or accomplished, the Wilmington Rail Road. More than half a million of dollars were sunk, as it was supposed, in that work, and yet, instead of prostrating, it has built up the town, trebled its population, quadrupled its business, and to all appearance greatly added to its substantial wealth.

The business of the Road has so increased that we even heard some talk of dividends,—in *futuro*, of course.

Wilmington has nobly earned her honors and her prosperity, and we trust they will long be enjoyed and constantly increased, until we shall have in North Carolina, at least one town of great commercial importance.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The general election for Congressmen and members of the State Legislature, took place in Virginia on Thursday last. Only a few of the results have yet reached us. Among these is the election of Mr. Seddon, Loco, to succeed Mr. Jones, of the same party, in Congress from the Richmond District. Mr. S. beat Mr. Botts, Whig, some 200 votes.

It is supposed that Hunter, Loco, has beaten Newton, Whig, the late Member from the Fredericksburg District; that Bayly and Atkinson, Locos, have been re-elected in the Accomac and Norfolk Districts, and that McCarty, Whig, has beaten Pendleton, Whig, in the Loudon District.

For the Legislature, the Whigs have so far gained four, and lost five members. The Richmond Whig thinks that the Legislature is lost, and with it a U. S. Senator, and with that the U. S. Senate itself.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—The New Orleans papers contain advices from Vera Cruz to the 11th inst.—10 days later than those by the Gaudalete.

Mexico has not declared war against the U. States, but the official paper, El Diario del Goberno, of the 3d inst., announces that it is in possession of certain movements on the part of the Government of a warlike character, which it is constrained to withhold from the public, as *secresy is the soul of military operation;* but that journal adds, that it trusts that the *speedy and successful issue of these operations* will soon relieve the public curiosity in regard to them.

The Mexican papers are full of the subject of Annexation, and are warm for war. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had addressed a long memorial to the Congress, in which he argues that Annexation should inevitably bring on a war, and expresses confidence in the interference of European powers.

Mr. Shannon had replied to the Minister's Note closing official intercourse, by a very calm note, affirming the kind feelings of the U. S. towards Mexico, hoping that differences may be arranged amicably and honorably, and that the U. S. are anxious to settle them "on terms the most just and liberal."

To this Mr. Cuevas replies briefly, that Mexico "cannot continue diplomatic relations with a Republic which has violated her obligations, usurped a portion of territory which belongs to Mexico by a right which she will maintain at whatever cost," until a complete reparation for that injury is made. He closes by "cutting short a new discussion."

Mr. Shannon had retired to Tacubaga; and would leave for the U. S. in a few days.

COTTON AND STOCKS.—At New York, the price of Cotton was slightly improved by the Caledonia's accounts. Stocks, on the contrary, were panic stricken, and fell from ¼ to 1¼ per cent.

FIRE PROOF BOOK SAFES.—We ask the particular attention of our Mercantile readers to the advertisement of Wilder's Salamander Safes, one of which we have just procured for our own use. Whilst in New York a few weeks ago, we examined the one which baffled the heat of 36 hours of fire in the Tribune buildings, on the 5th of February last, from which the books and papers were removed uninjured. The wood work, (drawers and pigeon holes,) within, were not even scorched, though the *outside* iron was warped by the intense heat. They are filled in with about two inches thickness of a substance which imbibes scarcely any heat even when laid upon the hottest fire. The preservation of Account Books in case of fire is of so much importance that we shall be glad to see those safes more extensively in use in this place.

THE UNITED STATES, *versus* MEXICO, BRAZIL, AND ENGLAND.

This is a formidable array of nations with which to have our country embroiled at the same moment. And yet we are plunged now into serious difficulties with each of the three—difficulties which, a few years ago, would inevitably have led to war with some if not all of them; and which may still come to that disastrous result.

Our readers are of course familiar with the causes of Mexican heart-burning. The attempt to get possession of a part of what she claims as her territory, by Annexation, would be sufficient cause of war, if Mexico felt herself in a condition to encounter its hazards. Her weakness alone may preserve us from a war which would plunge us in debt and cover us with obloquy, however successful we might be in crushing her. By the latest accounts from that country, (see another column,) it appears that our Minister, Mr. Shannon, has been officially notified of the discontinuance of all intercourse between the two governments, and that preparations are making for a new expedition against Texas, which this government will be bound to resist with its army and navy, in pursuance of its pledges to Texas, and its own assumptions of principle and right.

The difficulty with Brazil is of more recent occurrence, and that with England, though of long standing, has but just now assumed an angry complexion. It is our business to give our readers a brief account of their origin and present aspect.

Our Minister to Brazil, it will be remembered, is the Hon. Henry A. Wise, a gentleman not so remarkable for those qualities of calmness and prudence which are essential to that station, as for a rash and impetuous spirit. It appears that on his arrival at Rio de Janerio, his attention was at once fastened upon the horrid traffic in Africans, so extensively carried on in the ports of Brazil, and that he determined to exert all his energies to suppress it. His correspondence with this government, on the subject, communicated to Congress at the late session by Mr. Tyler, forms a document of 88 pages, abounding with patriotic and generous feelings, and disclosing a degree of vigilance and labor in this cause of humanity, which does Mr. Wise great credit.

He says that probably not less than 30,000 Africans have been imported into Brazil during the year 1844. And unfortunately most of this trade is carried on under and by means of the American flag—our government not permitting vessels under that flag to be searched by any but American ships of war, no matter how strong the suspicion of their being slavers. He gives a list of twenty-three vessels, fitted out in New York, Baltimore, Salem, Beverly, &c. which have recently been engaged in the business—(all but three of which are fitted out in ports of the free States of this Union!) The process is briefly this: An American vessel sails to Brazil, where her consignees, under instructions from the owners, employ an English broker named Weetman to procure an advantageous charter-party for her.—He negotiates it with a notorious slave dealer named Fonseca, generally at some $900 a month, though often the vessel is sold. She sails for Liverpool, takes in a cargo of English goods there, of the kinds usually exchanged for negroes, and sails for the coast of Africa, via Rio de Janerio. At Rio she takes, as passengers, a crew of Spaniards or Brazilians, who, after arrival on the African coast, take the places of the American officers and crew, load the vessel with from 500 to 800 slaves, and sail for Brazil. If, on the passage, she fall in with an English and French vessel, she shows American colors, which protect her from search. If an American vessel, she shows Brazilian colors, and so, in nine cases out of ten, she escapes detection. This traffic is, Mr. Wise believes, winked at by the authorities in Brazil, and even by some of the American Official Agents there.

Actuated by the laudable desire to put down the traffic, Mr. Wise had caused the officers and crews of some of the slavers to be arrested, examined, and sent home for trial. But this interference with an immensely profitable trade, which is held in no horror by the Brazilians, does not appear to have been well relished by them; when, therefore, Mr. Wise directed Com. Turner, of the frigate Raritan, to take forcible possession of the American brig Porpoise, then lying in the port of Rio, which had been chartered by a Brazilian merchant, the hostility of the Brazilians was intensely excited.

The seizure was alleged to have been made by permission of the Brazilian boarding officer; and upon application to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by the American Minister, he, it is said, received verbal consent to hold vessel and crew until the case had been investigated. The Porpoise was consequently anchored under the guns of the Raritan.

While correspondence was being carried on between our Minister and the Brazilian Foreign Minister on the subject, the Minister of Justice gave instructions for an armed force, consisting of six gun boats and one hundred men, to proceed on board the Porpoise and demand the release of vessel, crew, and passengers. The Commodore refused to deliver up the vessel and crew, but gave up the passengers, with which the Brazilian officer was obliged to be satisfied, not having a force sufficient to execute the remainder of his commission.

In consequence of some apprehension that the American Naval Commander intended taking the vessel and crew out of the harbor by force, the Brazilian Government is said to have reinforced its forts at the mouth of the harbor with five hundred men, on the night of the 29th January, with the intent to resist such a proceeding.

The American authorities, upon further consideration, gave up to the Government both vessel and crew. The Brazilian Government, once in possession of the brig and crew, notwithstanding the request of the American Minister for their re-delivery, (under the plea that the vessel was forfeited to the United States for violating its laws,) refused to accede to his demand, and it was said would liberate both vessel and crew. It is supposed, however, that the vessel will be held until instructions come out from the owner respecting her.

The city of Rio Janeiro, it is said, "was in a state of great excitement while this question was pending: Government stocks fell in two days six per cent., and every gun that was fired, or bomb exploded, was immediately thought to be the commencement of hostilities between the American vessels of war and the forts."

It was also rumored that during the excitement the American Minister had demanded his passports, and retired on board the frigate Raritan.

The National Intelligencer says it has reason to suppose that the Brazilian government has not considered the affair as of sufficient consequence to be made a subject of remonstrance to this government. A letter, however, from an American at Rio, (supposed to be a young officer of the Raritan,) dated Feb. 9, says that the Brazilian government has insulted our Minister, Consul, and American officers and flag daily: that they are fitting out their ships of war and forts, so that every thing there looks like war.

So much for the Brazilian quarrel.

And now for the English affair. In President Polk's Inaugural Address, our readers may remember the following passage:

"Nor will it become in a less degree my duty to assert and maintain, by all constitutional means, the right of the United States to that portion of our territory which lies beyond the Rocky Mountains. Our title to the country of the Oregon is "clear and unquestionable," and already are our people preparing to perfect that title by occupying it with their wives and children."

This strong assertion of our rights, whilst negotiations were pending, roused John Bull's angry feelings, which were vented in the first place through the press. But as soon as Parliament met, they assumed a much more imposing form, giving rise to the strongest expressions, by the Chief Ministers in both Houses, of determination and preparation to maintain their rights in Oregon, which they pronounce "clear and unquestionable,"—using the identical words of Mr. Polk.

In the House of Lords, on the 4th inst., the subject was introduced by Lord Clarendon, who asked what course the government intended to pursue if the U. States should proceed to take possession of Oregon, or to annex it to the U. S. After alluding to Texas, and to the extraordinary language of Mr. Polk, he reviewed the grounds of the British claim, and expressed the anxious hope, that "while whatever could be justly claimed should be readily conceded, the government would not shrink from vindicating, if necessary, the nation's honor, or upholding her interests."

The Earl of Aberdeen replied, that he would be glad, if it were proper, to lay the whole negotiation before Parliament. He alluded to Mr. Tyler's message of the 19th Feb'y, in which a hope was expressed that it would be brought to a close within a short period, which he considered somewhat too favorable a view of the state of the negotiation at that time. He alluded to the fact that the new President had made the above declaration within a fortnight after that message; drew a distinction between a speech to the public, such as the Inaugural, and an official message to Congress; and added, that the joint occupation, under the treaty of 1827, was still in operation, and must continue, until Congress shall authorize the year's notice required to terminate it. So that in point of time the matter was not so urgent as might be supposed. In the mean time, the negotiation, which was founded upon the principle of an amicable adjustment by the mutual concession of extreme claims on both sides, would be continued on that principle. He closed his speech as follows:—

I believe I may conscientiously say that no man ever filled the high situation which I have the honor unworthily to hold who felt more ardently desirous than I do to preserve to the country the blessings of peace, or who would be disposed to make greater sacrifices to maintain it. My lords, I consider war to be the greatest folly, if not the greatest crime, of which a country could be guilty, if lightly entered into; and I agree with an honorable writer who said that, if a proof were wanted of the deep and thorough corruption of human nature, we should find it in the fact that war itself was sometimes lawful. [Cheers.] It is the duty, and I am sure it is the inclination, of her Majesty's Government to preserve peace; at the same time there are limits which must not be passed; and I say that, without attaching too much weight to questions of honor—for I think, fortunately for this country, that we need not be very sensitive on these matters—it is not for us, God knows, to seek the "bubble reputation at the cannon's mouth," or any where else; our power, our character, and position are such as to enable us to look with indifference on that of which other countries might be perhaps more jealous; but our honor is substantially property that we can certainly never neglect, and most assuredly we may owe to ourselves and to our posterity to adopt a course contrary to all our desires, to all our inclinations. My lords, from what I have said your lordships will perceive an earnest of the spirit of peace which shall pervade this matter, if I continue to conduct this negotiation; and I cannot bring myself to think that at this day any civilized Government would desire to see any other course pursued: and I hope, therefore, and fully believe, that we shall have the happiness of seeing this important question brought to a satisfactory and amicable conclusion. [Loud cheers.] Should it be otherwise, I can only say that we possess rights which, in our opinion, are clear and unquestionable, and, by the blessing of God, and with your support, those rights we are fully prepared to maintain.

The noble earl resumed his seat amidst loud and general applause.

In the House of Commons, on the same day, the subject was introduced by Lord John Russell, in a speech reviewing the claims of the two countries to Oregon; and commenting on this summary decision of great national questions by popular addresses from the head of the government, and by the popular action resulting therefrom.

Sir Robert Peel replied, very much as Lord Aberdeen had done in the other House, concluding as follows:—

On the 5th of March, 1845, Mr. Polk made his inaugural address as President. Since that time we had received no communication from our Minister, who had only been able to communicate the message, but had not had time to make any comment on it. The Government of President Polk had been very recently appointed, and no diplomatic communication, as far as he was informed, had taken place with it. He thought it highly probable that Mr. Pakenham would have continued with the present Government the negotiations which he had commenced with the last; but he had no information on the subject. He trusted that the negotiations would be renewed. At no very distant day they would know the result of them. He did not despair of their favorable termination; but if the proposals of the British Government should be rejected, and no proposals were made by the Government of the United States to which he could accede, he should not object, on the part of the Government, to lay on the table all the communications between the two Governments. He still hoped that an amicable and equitable adjustment of the claims of the two countries might be made. He must, however, express his deep regret that, while the negotiations were still pending, the President of the United States should, contrary to all usage, have referred to other contingences than a friendly termination of them. Such an allusion was not likely to lead to such a result as the friends to the real interests of both countries desired. He regretted not only the allusion, but also the tone and temper in which it was made. As the subject had been brought under discussion, he felt it to be his duty, on the part of the Government, to state, in language the most temperate, but at the same time the most decisive, that they considered that we have a right to this territory of Oregon, which is clear and unquestionable; that we desire an amicable adjustment of the differences between ourselves and the United States; but that, having exhausted every effort to obtain it, if our rights are invaded, we are resolved and prepared to maintain them.

A tremendous burst of cheers from all parts of the House followed this annunciation.

Here the discussion ended, so far as Parliament was concerned; but the papers and letters are full of it, talking freely of war, of throwing regiments into the Southern States, of aid expected from "the many Irishmen in the country, who have not been very kindly propitiated by the Native Americans," &c. American stocks fell, and a rush was made into the cotton market, in the expectation, apparently, that the supply would be cut off by war. A letter from an American in London, to the N. Y. Commercial, says, "Whatever is the result of the present dispute, it is quite certain that the inaugural of Mr. Polk, intentionally or not, will be the cause of distrust, anxiety, and serious injury to many connected with American affairs until the question is settled; and, with all my patriotism, (I think it has not quite gone,) I will only say it will be well if nothing more comes out of it."

Another letter says, "There is but one opinion here in regard to the language of President Polk on the occasion referred to, viz: that it was unnecessarily offensive in its tone, and quite uncalled for by the existing position of the question, to say nothing of the bad taste and false etiquette of assuming such high ground in regard to a matter which, when he spoke, was the subject of amicable negotiation. That the use of this language on an occasion so solemn as that of his inauguration should be overlooked by this Government was impossible, and it will undoubtedly embarrass, if it does not entirely suspend, the negotiations upon the subject."

A third letter says, "But surely there ought to be no fighting in the matter. If the proofs are clear on either side, there ought to be no dispute. If they are not clear, then the thing should be settled by compromise or arbitration. *One* year's war even would swallow up more hard cash than would suffice to buy Oregon out and out. People *here* don't want the income tax doubled, trebled, or quadrupled; but whether or not fathers of families in the United States are longing to pay war-taxes is best known to themselves."

We have thus briefly stated the facts on these important questions, and will conclude by copying the calm view of the National Intelligencer on the state of our relations with England, and expressing our earnest hope that good feeling will be speedily restored:—

"These Debates have, we observe, been magnified in some of the New York papers, and in street talk, into more consequence than is properly attributable to them. We say this without any desire to lessen the real magnitude of the *subject* involved; meaning only to suggest that the rather positive language of the British Ministers ought not to be regarded as of more consequence than that of our own authorities, of which it is the reflection and retort. At most, it is but a war of words, and an exchange of assertions of right, between which and coming to blows there is and must be happily a long interval of time and space.

"There is nothing in the present aspect of the Oregon question to justify the belief, which some seem anxious to diffuse, that it will have any other than a pacific termination. No one, certainly, not an enemy to the best interests of his country, can desire that it *should* have any other."

THE BRANCH MINT.—The Superintendant of this Establishment at Charlotte, (Green W. Caldwell, Esq.) received on the 11th inst. instructions from Washington relative to the re-building of the Mint, and on the 14th he made a contract with H. C. Owens of Charlotte, to do the work by the 1st of January next for $20,000. Whilst we are glad to see a prospect of having the Mint in operation again, we would suggest, that possibly the work might have been contracted for on quite as good terms if there had been less haste in giving the job, and other builders had had an opportunity of proposing for it.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian is altogether wrong in asserting that Gov. Fenner, of Rhode Island, "never belonged to the Democratic party." We have the honor to know Gov. Fenner personally, and to know, that he was a uniform and consistent supporter of Jackson and Van Buren, up to the breaking out of the Dorr rebellion. He then headed the Law and Order party, and was elected Governor by the united votes of the Whigs and the few of his own party who opposed Dorr. He has never voted for a Whig candidate for President; and that fact undoubtedly had its influence in producing his defeat at the late election, when a Whig opposed him.

DORRISM.—We regret to find that the National Administration is lending itself to this fatal political heresy, by appointing its prominent supporters to office. Messrs. Bancroft and Marcy, the Secretaries of the Navy and Army, are both somewhat tainted with it; but besides these, Dorr's High Sheriff, Anthony, has been appointed U. S. Marshal for Rhode Island; Walter Burgess, one of Dorr's captains in the field, and counsel in the forum, is U. S. District Attorney for that State; and Hezekiah Willard, *still under indictment, and refusing the* act of amnesty, is Collector of Providence.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The usual official statement of the appropriations by the last session of Congress, is published in the Globe. The various amounts are embraced under the appropriate heads in the following

RECAPITULATION.

Civil and diplomatic expenses,	$4,270,954 51
Revolutionary and other pensioners,	2,255,000 00
Support of the army,	3,929,766 30
Support of the navy,	6,350,789 68
Support of the Post Office Department,	5,166,000 00
Support of the Indian Department,	1,059,503 74
Support of the Military Academy,	138,049 00
Navy pensioners,	61,000 00
Fortifications,	800,000 00
Improvements in the Territories,	50,000 00
Miscellaneous,	144,025 67
Total,	$24,225,088 90

REMOVAL.—How much more honorable to the Administration is such a removal as the following, than that abominable proscription for "the spoils" sake, which custom has so long sanctioned:—

"We learn that Captain J. P. Davis, of the 7th regiment of infantry, and assistant quartermaster in the army, having failed to settle his accounts as a disbursing officer with the Treasury Department; and the default having been duly reported to the President of the United States pursuant to law, the President has directed that the said Captain Davis be dismissed from the service, agreeably to the provisions of the 3d section of an act entitled "An act concerning the disbursement of public money," approved January 31st, 1823."—*Globe.*

THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.—We learn, verbally, that the Democratic District Convention, which met in Henderson on Saturday last, to nominate a candidate for Congress for this District, selected the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel as their candidate. We understand that the names of Abram Venable and Sidney Smith, esqs., were brought before the Convention; but the extraordinary efforts of Mr. Daniel, who was himself present, enabled him to oust them from the nomination. It is very apparent that Mr. Daniel is not the first choice of a large portion of the party in this District, and he is evidently afraid to leave the selection of the candidate to the free, unrestrained action of the people; but must attend the little county meetings, as well as the Convention, to urge his own claims upon them. The full particulars have not reached us, and we cannot, therefore, state the relative strength of the gentlemen in the Convention.

Hillsborough Recorder.

We learn from the New York correspondence that Gorham Parks, of Maine, has been appointed Consul of the United States at Rio Janeiro, *vice* Mr. Gordon, to make a place for whom the former excellent Consul, Mr. Slacum, was removed. These repeated changes in the Consular offices cannot be otherwise than greatly prejudicial to the public service.

National Intelligencer.

At the Annual Festival of the *St. George's Society* in New York on Wednesday last, we remark with pleasure the following incident:

The Recorder of the city, (an invited guest,) on returning thanks for a toast complimentary to the Municipal authority, concluded his remarks by proposing the following sentiment:

"*Perpetual peace between England and America!*"

This toast was drank with great applause, and nine cheers additional.

The Fayetteville Observer has been misinformed in regard to the removal of General Owen, the Naval Officer of the Port of Wilmington. Rumors of his removal have been current for some time, but it has not yet taken place, and we sincerely hope it may not be effected.—*Wilmington Chron.*

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Dr. PETER M. WALKER to Miss MARGARET LANE, second daughter of Levin Lane, Esq. all of that place.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 21st instant, after a few hours illness, of an affection of the heart, Mr. ROBERT McLAUGHLIN, Principal of the Odd Fellow's School; a man very highly esteemed, and whose loss will be severely felt. He was formerly a resident of Baltimore.

In Raleigh, on the 18th instant, Mr. YANCY BAILEY, a most worthy and respectable man.

In Warren county, on the 4th inst., at the house of her father, Geo. E. Spruill, Esq., MARY ELIZA SPRUILL, aged 15 years.

In Warren county, on the 25th inst., GEORGE E. SPRUILL, Esq., a gentleman of high character, and a most useful citizen.

In Trenton, Jones county, on the 13th inst., Rev. Dr. FRANCIS DUVAL, in the 46th year of his age.

In Guilford county, on the 12th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH LINDSAY, widow of the late Andrew Lindsay, Esq. Less than six months since her husband was consigned to the tomb, and still more recently, her daughter, Mrs. McConnell, followed.

In Rowan County, on the 13th instant, Mrs. LUCY FORD, wife of Mr. Osborne G. Ford, and daughter of Mrs. Judith Ellis, of Jersey Settlement, Davidson County, aged about 24 years. Also, on the 14th inst., at the residence of her mother, Miss SARAH ELLIS, daughter of the same, aged about 22 years. Our community deeply sympathise with the venerable parent of these deceased sisters, who has been strangely afflicted of late, by the loss of four daughters, two grand-daughters and one daughter-in-law, all in the space of five months. Truly, the ways of Providence are "mysterious and past finding out"; but the aged mother may trust in God; for He is wise, merciful and good, and what He doeth is right.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

At Hillsborough, on the 17th inst., Mrs. TEMPE A. TAYLOR, consort of Major John Taylor, aged about 60 years. Also, on the 21st, THOS. CLANCY, Esq., Postmaster of that town, and formerly member of the Legislature, and Sheriff, aged 64.

In Orange county, on the 17th, JAMES LEATHERS, Esq., aged about 64 years. Also, on the 13th, Mrs. PEGGY WAGGONER, wife of Mr. Jas. Waggoner, aged 29; and on the 14th her infant child, aged five weeks. Also, on the 14th, Miss SARAH M. RAY, daughter of the late Maj. John Ray, aged 21.

In Stokes county, on the 13th inst., of congestive fever, Dr. JAMES E. STAPLES, aged 34.

In Rowan county, on the 17th instant, AMANDA EMELINE WINDERS, daughter of Henry C., and Mary Winders, aged about 18 years. Also, on the same day, and within a short time after the death of her sister Amanda, MARY E. WINDERS, aged about 11 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, April 25, O'Hanlon's boats Curtis, Odd Fellow, and Ready Money, with Goods for Boone & Breece, Jones & Dunn, Cook and Troy, H. Lilly, Simpson & McLauchlin, J. Sandy, H. L. Myrover & Co., J. H. & J. Martine, C. Benbow, and E. W. Willkings, of this place; and for Brown & Maxwell, A. Ramsour, John Murphy, J. & W. Murphy, M. Boger, Scott & McAdoo, McAdoo & Scott, Elliott, Marsh & Co., M. D. Smith, A. Hunt, E. W. Smith, McRorie & Bailey, M. D. Mansfield, W. Peck, A. W. Burns, McAdoo, Scott & Co., Holt & Carrigan, E. Small, W. F. Watts, Rankin & McLean, J. J. & A. C. Blum, McRorie & Bailey, J. C. Blum, John Sanders, Miller & Benton, M. D. Armfield, Craven & McCain, C. A. Black, G. Foltz, C. Hall, and others of the interior.

Also, April 26. Henrietta Co's Lighter Diligence, with Goods for Hall & Johnson, E W Willkings, H L Myrover & Co, Hall & Hall, E J Hale, J Kyle, C T Haigh & Son, J Waddill, Jr, C P Mallett, C Letterloh, J Dodd, and C A Brown, of this place; and for J Clegg, T Caldwell & Son, Newland & Farlow, Jenkins & Biles, Worth & Thomas, J M Worth & Co, E Belo, F Frieze, W Welsh, W Welsh & Co, G J Allen, W & G J Allen, Wisconsin, Beal & Co, J H Thompson, J Winecoff & Co, E Conrad, R D Golding, J H Bitting, J R Bitting, Leahman & Butner, W L Gill & Co. M Barney, J W Lindsey, A H Lindsey, Rev W Green, J M A Drake, J Evans, M Autry, W L Horn, M Brown, and W F Watts, of the interior.

DEPARTED, April 28, Lighters Curtis, Odd Fellow, and Ready Money, on 2 feet water, with over 500 bales Cotton, Flour, Yarns, and other Produce, for Merchants of this place.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 15.—Schrs. Robin Hood from St. Thomas. Statira from Bath, Me. 16.—Schrs. L. P. Smith from New York, Repeater from do. 17.—Schr. H. Westcott from Philadelphia; Brig Tangier from New York. 20.—Schrs. Alaric from New York, Geneva from Havana. 21.—Brig Baltic from Martinique; Schrs. Charlotte from New York, Ellen from Philadelphia, Friendship from Middleton, N. C. 22.—Brigs Imogene from New York. Echo from Newport, R. I. 23.—Schr. Exchange from New York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 30.

Brandy, peach,	60 a 75	Lead, bar,	5 a 6
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl. No. 1,	$7 25
Bacon,	6 a 7	Molasses,	33 a 40
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30 a 35
Butter,	12 a 15	Oil, Linseed,	75 a 80
Bale Rope,	6 a 9	Nails, cut,	5½ a 6
Coffee,	7½ a 10	Powder, keg,	$6
Cotton,	4½ a 5¼	Rags,	2
Cotton Bag'ng,	16 a 20	Sugar, brown,	7 a 10
Corn,	50 a 55	" Lump,	14
Copperas,	3 a 3½	" Loaf,	14 a 16
Candles, F. F.,	11 a 12½	Salt, (bushel,)	45 a 50
Flour,	$3½ a $4	Sack,	$2
Feathers,	28 a 30	Tallow,	6 a 7
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box, 1 x,	$12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 2½
" dry,	8 a 10	Wheat,	70
Iron,	4½ a 5	Whiskey,	28 a 32
Lard,	6½ a 7	Wool,	12½ a 15
Lime,	$2½ a $2¾		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 6½ cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—There is a better feeling in Cotton, and sales are readily made at 5¼ for good. Business generally is dull, without change in prices. Notwithstanding the dry weather, Goods continue to be worked up the river.

WILMINGTON MARKET—April 23.

Virgin dip turpentine has got up to 3 25; soft No. 1 continues at 2 53, and hard at 1 50; at these rates sales this week.

100 bbls. Spirits Turpentine brought 36 c. pr gall.

There has been a further advance on tar; sales yesterday at 1 38.

No change in timber; daily sales are made from 5 to 6¼ dollars.

One lot very superior quarter boards brought 13 dollars; ordinary qualities are worth 12 to 12½. Wide boards remain at 7, and scantling at 6.

Some few R. O. dressed staves, of rather inferior quality, sold at 10 dollars.

Shingles are up again to 2 dls. for those of a good quality; at that rate sales.

Corn afloat, North County, is selling at 50 cts.

Sales of Northern hay at 75 cents; do. of Northern brick at 6½ per M.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 4¾ to 6¾. At Augusta 4¾ to 6.

At New York, Cotton 4¾ to 7, Beeswax 30, Corn 47 to 48, Flour 4 50 to 5 00, Molasses 31 to 33.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 6¾, Corn 50 to 54, Sugars 6 to 8, Molasses 30½ to 34.

Total receipts of Cotton 2,150,578 bales, against 1,755,729 last year.

NEW GOODS.

WE have received our Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE, HATS, SHOES, GROCERIES, &c.,

Which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

☞ Carolinian three weeks.

Insurance against Fire.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the *NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONSHIP INSURANCE COMPANY*, in the City of New York, are prepared to take risks in town or in the country. Applications from the country, in writing, postage paid, will be promptly attended to.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.

April 29, 1845. 56-Y

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber, will please call and make payment.

C. LUTTERLOH.

April 28, 1845. 56-3w

Fire Proof and Damp Proof SAFES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES are a perfect non-conductor of heat, and cannot be destroyed nor their contents injured by fire, as numerous trials have proved: and are also proof against burglars, being secured by the most celebrated Patent Locks now in use. And all Safes having the Subscriber's name upon them as the manufacturer, are warranted dry and free from mould, (the only objection to those first made by Wilder.)

One of the above Safes can be seen at the Counting Room of E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor of the Fayetteville Observer.

SILAS C. HERRING,
Owner of the Patent, and Manufacturer,
No. 139 Water street, New York.

N. B. One of the above mentioned Safes was in the Tribune Buildings in New York, which were burnt on the night of the 5th Feb'y 1845, and remained in the burning ruins thirty-six hours, and when dug out was found to be red hot on the outside. The New York Tribune of the 7th Feb'y, speaking of this Safe, says: "The contents were found to be in a good state of preservation. The cash in Bank bills and the papers are as good as new. The Safe is a *Salamander*, manufactured by Mr. Herring, 139 Water street. It was found surrounded by burning timbers, and had evidently been exposed to the severest action of the fire. We do not see how any Safe could acquire a better certificate of character.

New York, April 4, 1845. 56-14wpd

SPLENDID LOTTERIES, FOR MAY, 1845.

J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.

$30,000.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 19 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 10, 1845.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of $10 000, 1 of $6,000, 1 of 3,140, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 50 of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

30,000 CAPITAL.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class No. 20 for 1845, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 17, 1845.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,658, 1 of 2,500, 100 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 26 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 quarters	32 50

30,000 DOLLARS.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 21 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 24, 1845.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 1,017, 100 of 1,000, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

30,000 CAPITAL.
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 22 for 1845, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, May 31, 1845.

SPLENDID CAPITALS.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,000, 1 of 1,747, 25 of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificate of a package of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who may order Tickets from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers*,
Washington City, D. C.

April 25, 1845. 56-tdpd

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

Enoch H. Davis vs. Parsons Davis.

Original Attachment,—Returned to Court "No goods."

Eli Davis summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Parsons Davis, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks successively, notifying the said Parsons Davis to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead to issue, or Judgment will be entered pro confesso, and the effects in the hands of the Garnishee condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the last Monday in February, A. D. 1845, and in the 69th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 56-6w

Taken Up,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Anson County, on the 15th of March last, by J. W. Morris, a bright sorrel MARE, with a star in the forehead, with long mane and tail, and shod all round. No other particular mark. The owner is requested to come forward, prove

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,--$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

Christian Zabriskie,	Abr'm T. Boskerck,
Andrew C. Benedict,	Francis Steinheil,
Frederick W. Favre,	Sam'l H. Clapp,
Jeremiah Johnson,	John Leggett,
John Skillman,	Chas. O. Handy,
Sam'l Willets,	Lemuel Richardson.
Nicholas Wyckoff,	

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Mer. handise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

ARE prepared to take risks against FIRE in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars!

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK,

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVED

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

Near William Street.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examne this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

SUPERIOR CUTLERY.

A LARGE assortment of Rogers', Wostenholm's, and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES.

Just received by E. J. HALE.
Sept. 24, 1844.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin & Sheet Iron Ware.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

Jan'y 28, 1843. 39-1Y

EDWIN GLOVER,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

SIGN OF THE

BIG SHOE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of **SHOES,** coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.
February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices. J. D. W.

COTTON YARNS.

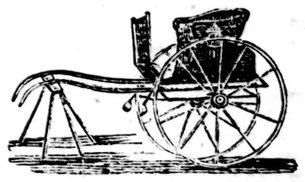
C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.

October 1, 1843. 42tf

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf



NEW CARRIAGE. REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite notable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Salaratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.

Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

Tri-weekly Stage Line

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 43tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 ber bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by E. J. HALE.

WISTAR'S Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Otter Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Plush, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, for I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, in the South West corner of the Market Square.*☜

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims, will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.,

No. 53 North Water Street,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL; LOCOMOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES,* a superior article, all sizes: *HEAVY IRON* for *MACHINERY; BEST JUNIATA IRON,* assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES,* and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON,* all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lawrenceville, N. C., on the 1st of April 1845,—which will be sent to the General Post Office Department, if not taken out in three months from this time:—

John L. Christian, (2,) John H. Montgomery, Jno. Simmons, John Morris, James Yarbrough, William Ferrell, Moses Gibson, (2,) Beauford T. Watt, Jas. L. Gaines, Calvin W. Wooly, Register of Montgomery County, Lenard Hudson, Lewis Curiker, William Coggan, Sally Simmons, Elizabeth Bell, James McRae.

54] THOS. WILLIAMS, *P. M.*

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,	Castile Soap,
Opium,	London Mustard,
Camphor,	Mustard Seed,
Tart. Emetic,	Jamaica Ginger,
Cantharides,	Gum Assafœtida,
Bals. Copaiva,	Sugar of Lead,
Calomel,	Isinglass,
Pulv. Bark,	Blister Plaster,
Indigo,	Blue Vitriol,
Quicksilver,	Saleratus,
G. Myrrh,	Castor Oil,
Sarsaparilla,	Epsom Salts,
Elix. Vitriol,	Glauber Salts,
Ether,	Gum Arabic,
Tapioca,	Sulphate Potash,
Uva Ursi,	Liquorice Root,
Cayenne Pepper,	Quicksilver,
Camomile,	Alcohol,
James' Powder,	Seidlitz Powders,
Dover's Powder,	Sweet Oil,
Tamarinds,	Cubebs,
Carb. Ammon.,	White Wax,
Evans' Lancets,	Henry's Magnesia,
Spring Lancets,	Carb. Magnesia,
Sup. Carb. Soda,	Nux Vomica,
Tinc. Iron,	Starch,
Bals. Capsules,	Glue,
Gum Gamboge,	Mace,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.
Fayetteville ,N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59tf

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for

Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.

☞ A Fresh Supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Bookstore, for sale at a reduced price.

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mills—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15, Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN.

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County—to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL.
ALEX'R MURCHISON.
ARCH'D McLERAN.
ANGUS CAMERON.
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN.
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the 1st day before he wrote, 4683 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the American Institute:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills; secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.